

567—70.2(455B,481A) Definitions. Definitions used in this title are listed in alphabetical order as follows:

“*Agricultural levees or dikes*” means levees or dikes constructed to provide limited flood protection to land used primarily for agricultural purposes.

“*Animal feeding operation*” means the same as defined in 567—65.1(455B).

“*Animal feeding operation structure,*” as defined in 567—65.1(455B), means a confinement building, manure storage structure, or egg washwater storage structure.

“*Backwater*” means the increase in water surface level immediately upstream from any structure, dam, obstruction or deposit, erected, used, or maintained in the floodway or on the flood plains caused by the resulting reduction in conveyance area.

“*Building*” means all residential housing including mobile homes as defined herein, cabins, factories, warehouses, storage sheds, and other walled, roofed structures constructed for occupation by people or animals or for storage of materials.

“*Channel*” means a natural or artificial flow path of a stream with definite bed and banks to collect and conduct the normal flow of water.

“*Channel change*” means either (a) the alteration of the location of a channel of a stream or (b) a substantial modification of the size, slope, or flow characteristics of a channel of a stream for a purpose related to the use of the stream’s flood plain surface rather than for the purpose of actually using the water itself, or putting the water to a new use. (NOTE: Diversions of water subject to the permit requirements of Iowa Code sections 455B.268 and 455B.269 usually are not channel changes.) Increasing the cross-sectional area of a channel by less than 10 percent is not considered a substantial modification of the size, slope, or flow characteristics of a channel of a stream.

“*Confinement feeding operation,*” as defined in 567—65.1(455B), means an animal feeding operation in which animals are confined to areas which are totally roofed.

“*Confinement feeding operation building*” or “*confinement building,*” as defined in 567—65.1(455B), means a building used in conjunction with a confinement feeding operation to house animals.

“*Confinement feeding operation structure,*” as defined in 567—65.1(455B), means an animal feeding operation structure that is part of a confinement feeding operation.

“*Dam*” means a barrier which impounds or stores water.

“*Development*” means a structure, dam, obstruction, deposit, excavation or flood control work in a floodway or flood plain.

“*Drainage district ditch*” means a channel located within the boundaries of a drainage district and excavated to establish a design channel-bottom profile for efficient conveyance of water discharged from agricultural tile systems and open drains.

“*Elevating*” means raising buildings by fill or other means to or above a minimum level of flood protection.

“*Encroachment limits*” means the boundaries of the floodway established in the flood plains and designating the width of the channel and minimum width of the overbank areas needed for the conveyance of Q100.

“*Equal and opposite conveyance*” means the location of development offsets from stream banks so that flood plain lands on each side of a stream convey a share of the flood flows proportionate to the total conveyance available on each respective side of the stream.

“*Experienced Iowa flood chart*” means a plot on logarithmic graph paper of points representing floods which have been observed and measured in Iowa and subsequently published by the U.S. geological survey or other agency. Each point on the plot is located with the drainage area in square miles as the abscissa and discharge in cubic feet per second as the ordinate.

“*Flood control works*” means physical works such as dams, levees, floodwalls, and channel improvements or relocations undertaken to provide moderate to high degree of flood protection to existing or proposed structures or land uses.

“*Flood hazard area*” means the area including the flood plains and the river or stream channel.

“Flood plain” means the land adjacent to a stream which has been or may be inundated by a flood having the magnitude of the regional flood as defined in these rules.

“Flood proofing” means a combination of structural provisions, changes, or adjustments in construction to buildings, structures, or properties subject to flooding primarily for the reduction or elimination of flood damages.

“Floodway fringe” means those portions of the flood plains located landward of the encroachment limits.

“Height of dam” means the vertical distance from the top of the dam to the natural bed of the stream or water source measured at the downstream toe of the dam or to the lowest elevation of the outside limit of the dam if it is not across a water source.

“High damage potential” means the flood damage potential associated with habitable residential buildings or industrial, commercial, or public buildings or building complexes of which flooding would result in high public damages as determined by the department.

“Low damage potential” means all buildings, building complexes or flood plain use not defined as maximum, high, or moderate damage potential.

“Low head dam” means any dam essentially contained within the channel of a river or stream and which is overtopped by normal stream flows.

“Major dam structure” means a dam meeting any of the following criteria:

1. Any high hazard dam.
2. Any moderate hazard dam with a permanent storage exceeding 100 acre-feet or a total of permanent and temporary storage exceeding 250 acre-feet at the top of the dam elevation.
3. Any dam, including low hazard dams, where the height of the emergency spillway crest measured above the elevation of the channel bottom at the centerline of the dam (in feet) multiplied by the total storage volume (in acre-feet) to the emergency spillway crest elevation exceeds 30,000. For dams without emergency spillways, these measurements shall be taken to the top of dam elevation.

“Major water source,” as defined in 567—65.1(455B), means a water source that is a lake, reservoir, river or stream located within the territorial limits of the state, or any marginal river area adjacent to the state, if the water source is capable of supporting a floating vessel capable of carrying one or more persons during a total of a six-month period in one out of ten years, excluding periods of flooding. Major water sources in the state are listed in Appendix B, Table 1 and Table 2 of 567—Chapter 65.

“Manure storage structure,” as defined in 567—65.1(455B), means a formed manure storage structure or an unformed manure storage structure, as defined in 567—65.1(455B). A manure storage structure does not include an egg washwater storage structure.

“Maximum damage potential” means the flood damage potential associated with hospitals and like institutions; buildings or building complexes containing documents, data, or instruments of great public value; buildings or building complexes containing materials dangerous to the public or fuel storage facilities; power installations needed in emergency or buildings or building complexes similar in nature or use to those listed above.

“Minimum level of flood protection” means the elevation corresponding to the water surface profile of the regulatory flood associated with a damage potential classification listed in these rules plus any freeboard specified in these rules.

“Mobile home” means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. It does not include recreational vehicles or travel trailers.

“Moderate damage potential” means flood damage potential associated with industrial and commercial buildings or building complexes containing readily movable goods, equipment, or vehicles and seasonal residential buildings or building complexes which flooding would not result in high public damages as determined by the department.

“Nominated stream” means the stream or water source named in the petition described in 567—Chapter 72 that seeks designation of a stream as a protected stream.

“Permanent storage” means the volume of water expressed in acre-feet which is stored upstream from a dam or in an impoundment up the level of the principal outlet works of the structure.

“Probable maximum flood” means the flood that may be expected from the most severe combination of critical meteorological and hydrologic conditions that are reasonably possible in the region, and is derived from probable maximum precipitation, the theoretical greatest depth of precipitation for a given duration that is physically possible over a particular drainage area at a certain time of year. The probable maximum precipitation within designated zones in Iowa has been determined by the National Weather Service. The probable maximum flood for any location within Iowa is determined by the department.

“Protected stream” means a stream designated by the department as a “protected stream” in 567—Chapter 72.

“Public damages” means costs resulting from damage to roads and streets, sewers, water mains, other public utilities and public buildings; expenditures for emergency flood protection, evacuation and relief, rehabilitation and cleanup; losses due to interruption of utilities and transportation routes, and interruption of commerce and employment.

“Q100,” “Q50,” “Q25,” “Q15,” “Q10,” et cetera, means a flood having a 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, et cetera, percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any one year as determined by the department.

“Regional flood” means a flood representative of the largest floods which have been observed on streams in Iowa.

“Repair and maintenance of a drainage district ditch” means the restoration of the original grade line, cross-sectional area, or other design specifications of a drainage district ditch lawfully established as part of a drainage district formed and operating under the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 468.

“Road projects” means the construction and maintenance of any bridges, culverts, road embankments, and temporary stream crossings.

“Rural areas” means any area not defined or designated as an urban area.

“Seasonal homes” means residential buildings or building complexes which are not used for permanent or year-round human habitation.

“Stream” means a water source that either drains an area of at least two square miles or has been designated as a protected stream in 567—Chapter 72.

“Temporary storage” means the volume of water expressed in acre-feet which may be stored upstream from a dam or in an impoundment above the level of the principal outlet works.

“Urban areas” means incorporated municipalities.

“Water source,” as defined in 567—65.1(455B), means any lake, river, creek, ditch or other body of water or channel having definite banks and bed with visible evidence of the flow or occurrence of water, except such lakes or ponds without outlet to which only one landowner is riparian.